THE REBELLION.

Important News from Washington.

Increased Activity at the War Department.

The Organization of an Overwhelming Army on Foot.

Eighty Thousand Fresh Men Already Accepted.

Additional Details of the Conflict at Bull's Run.

Stirring Reports of the Exploits of the Soldiers.

The Rear of the Retreating Forces Well Protected by the Reserve Corps.

The Names of the Killed and Wounded.

The Eighth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Regiments En Route for New York.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE METROPOLIS.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1361. THE POSITION OF THE ARMY.

A has been stated that our troops have moved out t Pairfax Court House and fortified it. This is not so. Ou srmy is wholly on the other side of the river, from Alexandria to the Chain Bridge, and our pickets are only abou wo miles beyond.

ASPECT OF THE CITY. Affairs wear a more cheerful aspect to-day. Fresh roops are continually arriving, and appear to be of the

lesirable character. a plentiful as heretofore, and altogether there is a gather-

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The business at the War Department to-day is remark ably heavy. The telegraphic despatches hourly accumulate, the senders tendering troops in surprising numbers. For example, Illinois has offered seventeen and Indiana ten regiments. Some of them have already started, and others will be en route to-morrow

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

The most vigorous measures are being adopted by the War Department for a thorough and complete reorganization of our army. Old systems will be changed to practical modes for the better management of our forces, by providing reliable officers. To this end the Score-tary of War has issued general orders to-day that all officers of regiments. all officers of regiments will be subject to sination by a board of officers, to be appointed by eigned them. Those found incompetent will be rejected, and their positions will be filled by competent officers,

Up to twelve o'clock to-day nearly 80,000 men have into service all over the North. Many are now in motion on their way to the national capital. The energy and well directed efforts of the War Department and of the General-

THE APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL M'CLELLAN. The prompt appointment of General McClellan, who is now on his way here, to command the grand army, has given undoubted satisfaction and created great enthusm among the soldiers. They are worthy of being les given such decisive proofs of his great abilities OPERATIONS OF THE RESERVE DIVISION AT THE BATTLE.

to the Bull's run battle. It was composed of Colonel Bienker's, Colonel Davies' and Colonel Richardson's brigades. The moment the order came for Blenker's brigade begun. Fugitives from the field were burrying past. Col. iles, in command of the reserve, ordered the brig ade to push on over any and all obstructions, and not t of the retreating army. In the meantime Colonel Richard son's brigade was in front of the battery with which i was engaged on the Thursday previous. Six companies of the First Massachusetts regiment were deployed on the right to support a battery in front. Two compa right of the brigade, and two other companies were sup-porting the thirty pound rifled gun a quarter of a mile distant on the left. Their knapsacks and blankets had been left at their bivouse, half a mile in the rear.

When the order was given by Colonel Richardson to the six companies, "By the left flank, left face—Souble quick, forward, march," it was supposed they wre egoing to support the two companies which were with the big gun on the left, and they were surprised when they were march ed away from their camping ground and ordered to tak position on the heights of Centreville. They were Several hours afterwards the two companies left behind on the right of the original position of the brigade came brigade was ordered to proceed towards Fairfax Court

The whole of this reserve division was in its place and ready for duty. If it had been called upon in time it might have prevented the disgraceful retreat of a victo

Colonel Miles has been gressly misrepresented. No had begun, and when Generals were actually carried along in the stream of fugitives, he ordered his brigade to the rear of the retreating column, and covered the retreat with his men in perfect order, and ready to resist any attack. The unfortunate order for a retreat cannot b the back track long before his division moved in that direction, and while the others came back in confusion except the Rhode Islanders, his regiment retired in the same order in which they had advanced.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF GEN. BLENKER'S RESERVE BRIGADE. Col. Blenker's brigade, consisting of the Eighth and Twenty-ninth New York Volunteers, and the Garibaldi Suard, formed a part of the reserve on Sunday. They

w' re in position during the day upon the extreme left, Col. Blenker to bring up his brigade. It was formed, and proceeded towards the battlefield, by way of the Warrenton turnpike. The panic among our troops had already occurred. The fugitives lined the road, and the current of the stream could not be turned back-

a quarter of a mile from Warrenton Bridge, and a little over a mile from the principal battleground. At this point the Eighth New York Volunteers formed in line of battle on both sides of the road, Captain Schumacher's company, the Tenth, skirmishing in ad-vance upon the left. The Twenty minth and the Garibaldi Guard were formed on the left of the read, within a space of a mile to the rear. This position was occupied unti appeared upon the hill in front near the bridge. One company of the cavalry was sent forward. As it approached Captain Schumacher's position he called out, "Who are you?" Receiving no reply, and being unwilling to fire on any of our own people, numbers of whom had already passed through his lines, he repeated the demand. At this moment the officer of the cavalry gave the command, in French, "En acant!" and carbines of the cavalry were discharged at company. The fire was premptly returned empying four saddies, when the cavalry wheeled and re-tired. When the challenge was made, and the answer En acant!" was given by the rebel officer, Captain schumacher's men were all kneeling behind a fence. Colonel Blanker, Licutenant Colonel Stahel, commanding the regiment, and Majors Rodowiz and Hartenberg, attached to Colonel Blenker's staff, all of whom were on horseback, and Captain Schumacher, who was on foot, were the only parties visible when the charge was made. Five prison ers, who were in charge of this cavalry, were rescued at that time, and seven more subsequently recovered. The position was maintained until nearly two o'clock on Monday morning, when the brigade was ordered to retire, which was done in perfect order, Captain Schu macher's ompany acting as skirmishers in the rear all the way to

On Monday, at ten o'clock in the morning, some of the Eighth New York Volunteers visited the battle ground and with a wagon brought off several of the wounded men. They saw none of the rebels in the neighborhood.

These facts show clearly that the rebels were retreating towards Manassas at the same time that our army were flying back to Washington. The rebel cavalry was left to cover the retreat on their side, and they had then no idea that they had won a victory. If our fugitives could have been formed in order in the rear of the position occupied by Blenker's reserve, they might have returned during the night or the next morning and triumphantly ied the very field of battle on which they had fought Not a gun nor a wagon would have been lost on our side, but the heavy guns in the enemy's batterie would all have been captured.

When the report of the conduct of Blenker's brigade was made at headquarters Gen. Scott expressed his gratitude to the brigade for his bravery and steadiness, and its protection of the rear at a time when all apprehended a furious assault from a pursuing enemy.

All the field pieces left on the way were brought in by Blenker's brigade. Several of these pieces had been broken down, but were attended by their officers. One standard was brought back by an aid of Colonel Hienker's, and one stand of Union colors by the First German Rifles, under Lieutenant Colonel Stahel.

ASTONISUMENT OF THE REBELS AT THEIR SUCCESS. rebels at the retirement of our forces is furnished from the fact that on Monday morning a gentleman, in citizen's dress, rode down the road from Centerville to where the camp of the First Massachusetts regiment had been, and found there a cavairy picket of the rebels, wondering, with evident amazement, why the camp had been vacated so hurriedly as to leave behind the blankets and knap-

THE ENEMY APPRISED OF THE MOVEMENTS OF THE It is evident now 'that the rebels have means of ascer-

taining accurately and immediately the orders issued in

relation to the movements of our troops. They had every reason to believe that the main attack on their lines would be made at Blackburn's Ford, where the engagement of Thursday had occurred, and in that belief they would reasonably have placed the greatest body of their troops at that point. This was the calculation on our side. The order of battle was not disclosed, even to division commanders, until after ten o'clock on Saturday night. By these orders the main attack was directed to be made by the right wing, proceeding, by way of Sudley's Spring, three miles above Blackburn's Ford, and a mile and a half above the Warrenton bridge. The movement was made promptly, yet the rebels were found to have concentrated at that point the main body of their forces. They appeared to have been perfectly inthe left wing, as they left these points is guarded, and until late in the afternoon ne answered a single shot upon the extreme left, where they had reason to believe that the brunt of the battle would be It would would be. It would seem, from the disposition of their forces, that they were early informed of the order of battle prepared by General McDowell, and doubtless the bo dies of rebel troops observed passing from our left wing valry and infantry, were moved in consequence of this reserve, and only intended to make a demonstration, while

an, was to turn their position. THE GROUND COVERED BY THE BATTLE. The distance between the right and loft wings was quite hree miles, and the battle was waged more or loss florce

ly along the whole line.

REPLACING THE LOST ARTILLERY. The field artillery that was lost will be immediately replaced. Rifled batteries will be forwarded at once by vania and Connecticut, and the Whitworth rifled batte

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

Captains Leach and Nobles, who were in charge of train of two hundred wagons, laden with supplies, were met by the retreating column six miles this side of the battle ground. They brought their trains safely back to the No wagons were lost, except the regimental baggage wagons that were on the field of battle.

Corporal Sherman, of Ayres' (formerly Sherman's) batshoulder, breast and thigh.

The Fifth Massachusetts regiment bore itself gallantly in the action. They met the fire of the rebel batteries without flinching. Col. Lawrence is not dangerously

A gallant feat was performed by the New York Sixty. ainth during the battle at Bull's run. They charged rebel battery, took it, and held it for more than an hou

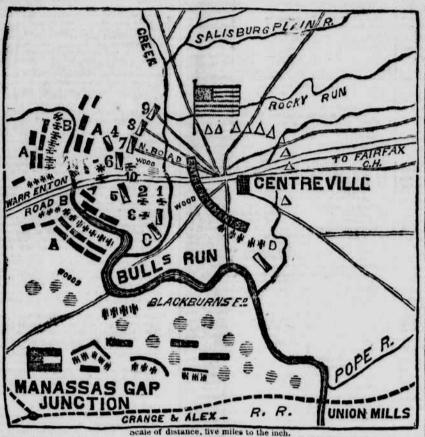
Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, had two horses killed under him during the action. After the first one was killed, by his head being shot away by a cannon ball, his men gathered around him and insisted upon his going to the rear. This he positively refused to do, and con tinued throughout the engagement at the head of his brigade, gailantly leading them on and encouraging the

Among the prisoners taken are three of the surge to the Maine regiments-Dr. Williams, of the First, who was wounded and taken prisoner on the field, and Dr. Allen, of the Second, and Dr. Buckstone, of the Third, who were left behind at the hospital taking care of

Major Bidwell, of the Michigan First regiment, who asto-day gathering up his men. He estimates that thirty wounded?in his regiment.

Your correspondent can himself bear personal testimon to the intropidity of the gallant First German Rifle the division rode up to Colonel Blenker, after vainly ox erting himself to stem the frautic tide of fugitives, and remarked to him, "Colonel, you and your regiment can save the republic." To which the fearless commander replied,"We have never learned to run before the enemy." Second division, deserves special notice. He was shot in

THE BULL'S RUN BATTLEFIELD.



2 Lieut, Green's battery.
3 Hunt's battery.
4 Tyler's division.
5 Hunter's division.
6 Heintzelman's division.
7 Franklin's division.

time in suppressing the rebellion.

EFFECT OF THE DEFEAT.

the government back into the defensive position it occu

pied three months ago. No more offensive operation

from this city need be expected before fall. The sever-

members of the Cabinet to intrust Gen. Scott hereafter

with the absolute control of military matters, and the old

chieftain will now have his own way, and take his own

THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON

A large number of heavy guns and mortars, in addition

to these aiready in position, have been placed to-day upon the defences and works surrounding the city, under the

supervision of Captain Seymour, one of Major Anderson'

A MISSOURIAN CAVALRY REGIMENT ACCEPTED.

The Secretary of War has to-day accepted a regiment of cavalry already raised in St. Louis. It numbers 1,200

mee, and is armed with Sharp's rifles, army revolvers

and sabres. It was recruited by Col. C. A. Ellis, fermerly a Texas Ranger under the famous Jack Hayes, and is to be

commanded by him, under the name of the "First regi-ment of Missouri Rangers." The Colonel, who is here, has

promptly reported for orders, and is to be mustered into

A CAVALRY COMPANY ORGANIZING

IMPORTANT TO MILITARY MEN.

This is right, and should have been done long ago.

and driven in. Half a dozen shots were exchanged. No

The rebel pickets are within five miles of us on the

A war steamer has been sent down to Chapel Point, to prevent schoeners from landing, as it is suspected that the

rebels receive many of their supplies from this quarter. The Pocahontas lies off Aquia creek, and the ice boat is

cruising further down.

The United States steamer Live Yankee arrived at the

Navy Yard to-day about three o'cleck. She reports that the Resolute was despatched on Friday last on a cruising ex-

pedition along the Eastern shore, in search of a steamer said to be loaded with goods for the rebel States. She was

expected to return within three days, but no tidings of

her have yet been received. Boats were sent out by the

Yankee to institute a general search, but no signs of her

were discovered. It is feared she has fallen into the

large battery just below the site of the former batteries

PROTECTION FOR THE OVERLAND MAIL.
Senator Latham by carnest solicitation has obtained to-

any an order from the War Department to raise a full regi-

ment of infantry and five hundred cavalry, three years

treasure and emigration from Carson valley to Fort Kear

leaves on the 1st of August, by Panama, to take genera

BALLOGN RECONNOISSANCE.

Professor Lowe's balloon was sent up this morning a greater distance than on any previous occasion. It is said

that a large body of the enemy were seen advancing, but it is not probable that they have advanced as yet beyond

their original lines before the advance of General Mc

NEW YORK REGIMENTS COMING HOME

The Eighth regiment New York State Militia, Col. George

Lyons, will arrive in New York to morrow afternoon from

The Sixty-ninth regiment left for New York this even

The Seventy-first regiment, of New York, returns home

BULL'S RUN BATTLEFIECO.

We are enabled to lay before our readers this morning an accurate map of the battle field, and the road leading

to Bull's run, where the determined and hotly contested

action of the 21st instant occurred. The plan has been

drawn from actual observation by our special correspond

ent, who accompanied the grand army into Virginia, and

was present at the battle fought on Sunday. The tents clustered around Centreville which are designated upon the

map, represent the encampment of the Union forces prior to the attack on Bull's run. From this it may be seen

that they occupied a somewhat precarious location, for had the enemy cut off the troops of General Tyler's divi-

sion, that were encamped on the field where the fight took place on the 18th instant, from the commanding position

the heights at Centreville offered, their guns would have

harassed our forces considerably, if not routed the entire

flank movement on the part of the enemy was scarcely dreamed of, much less talked about. When the army

owever, was ordered to advance towards Boll's run,

the seat of war.

here are very much satisfied at this important step.

e on the 1st day of August.

bloody run, centain the following language:-

A represents the robel camp.
B masked batteries of the seccessionists.
C Col. Miles' Fifth division.
D Brig. Gen. Blenker's brigade, fortified on the heights of Centreville.
• represents Lieut. Haynes' ponderous 30-pounder Par-

ot gub.
1 Major Barry's Fort Pickens battery, Capt. Tidball,

the throat, while directing in person the Second Rhode Island regiment, in its gallant assault upon a battery Just before being wounded he had given an order to one of his aids for a distant regiment. The aid was about galloping off, when he saw the Colonel fall from his horse. He immediately came to his assistance, but the Colonel motioned him off, telling him, "deliver your order, and never mind me—I will take care of myself."

Licutenant Colonel Boone, of Mississippi, one of the few prisoners taken by our troops, states that had the Union troops held their ground on the other side of Buil's run for half an hour longer, the entire rebel army would have given way.

The failure of the enemy to pursue our frightened

troops can evidently be explained only by the supposition that the rebels were racing in the direction of Richmond while our men were running towards Washington. The rebels were, beyond all doubt, immeasurably astonished on discovering the dispersal of the Union troops.

It was acting Lieutenant Colonel Haggerty, and not

Lieutenant Colonel Nugent, of the Sixty ninth, that was How absolute the disintegration of the grand army was

is fully evidenced by the fact that Brigade commaners would be seen on Sanday night between Centreville and brigades within ten miles of them.

It is a singular fact that, although the Fire Zouave sustained such heavy losses, and were subjected to such a terrible fire from artillery and musketry, not a single one of the company officers was killed or injured, except two or three who received slight flesh wounds. THE LOSS IN THE CONFLICT.

The exaggerated loss of the Union troops is happily daily being greatly diminished. The Marines had only eight privates killed and seventeen wounded.

Ambulances, containing the wounded, continue to arrive In the present confused condition of affairs it is impossi ble to procure full lists of the killed and the wo There cannot yet be any official report giving the information. The names of such, however, as can be reliably as certained are transmitted as soon as received.

killed and wounded arose from the boundless medacity of most of the Union soldiers, and many of their officers, regard to their own exploits and those of their regiments Nearly all asserted, in palliation of the general ing and running of the several commands to which the belonged, that their regiments had been cut to piece that two out of every three had been killed, &c.

Any one anxious to satisfy himself as to the extent of lying of which human nature is capable, had but to spens a few hours on Pennsylvania avenue during the last three days. The pavements were always literally lined with fugitive soldiers, relating to groups of curious listeners the most absurd and ridiculous stories. Infamous lies were thus constantly put in circulation by them, tha would have made the very heavens blush.

THE WOUNDED AT ALEXANDRIA.

A gentleman who has just returned from Alexandria where he visited the various hospitals, states that there are about one hundred and fifty wounded, some of there mortally. He visited the various fortifications and other means of defence, accompanied with a United States en-gineer, and found all of them in excellent order and confition. They are regarded as almost impregnable, and no apprehension is entertained that the rebel forces could, they should attempt it, take them from any poin of attack. There are enough well disciplined troops them to hold themselves against any army the rebels can muster. The other fortifications are also in excellent codition, competent to resist any force that may be brought against them. They have all been visited to-day by the chief of the engineer corps.

THE REMAINS OF COL. COMERON RECOVERED. Mr. Harry Magraw and his companion, who left her-day before yesterday for Bull's run to recover the remains of Col. Cameron, who was supposed to be killed in battle, succeeded in fluding the body in a log house near the run. Mr. Magraw was known to have started for this city yesterday, but up to this afternoon has not arrived Unless he returns to night it is the intention of the gov-ernment to send a flag of truce, escorted by a portion of the Seventy-ninth regiment, under command of Capt Ellis, of that regiment, to learn of his whereabouts.

HON. ALFRED ELY MISSING.
Mr. Ely, member of Congress from Rochester district,
has not been heard from. When last seen on the field of battle he stood by the side of a battery, which was a few minutes afterwards charged by cavalry. It is feared that e was run down by the horses, or cut down by the riders, or taken prisoner. His position promised a fair chance company with Mr. Ely. Mr. Bing was a genial, intelligent

THE DEBRIS OF THE GRAND ARMY. It has thus far been found almost impossible to gathe the debris of the grand army into the former encamp in the precipitate retreat to Washington. Thousands of fashion. Many of the officers continue to set a bad ex ample by persisting in the enjoyment of hotel comforts instead of reporting for duty and trying to rally their neu, and infuse them once more with a spirit of order and discipline.

SOLDIERS ORDERED TO JOIN THEIR REGIMENTS. An order has been issued by General Mansfield, dated noon to-day, as follows:—

noon to-day, as follows:—
All straggling soldiers will join their respective regiments without delay. [Here follows the designations of rendezvous for twenty of the regiments by name.] Soldiers attached to regiments in camp or quartered on the Virginia side and not embraced in the foregoing list will rendezvous at Jackson square, opposite the President's House. All stragglers found in the streets sax hours after the promulgation of this order will be deemed guilty of disobedicagoe of orders, and will be taken care of

and ordered Colonel Miles, commander of the Fifth division to stop the enemy's movements in that quarter, and hold Centreville at all hazards. Colonel Miles, therefore, instantly despatched Green's

General McDowell was informed by sconts that

battery (No. 2, in our maps) to the left of the point of attack, about three miles distant from Centreville, and Hunt's battery (No. 3) one mile further left of Green's, from which point they both poured shots into the woods beyond the run, to such an extent that the rebels abanned their flank movements upon our rear. Major Barry battery, Captain Tidball commanding (No. 1), was sta soned between Centreville and the artillery just named seady to move forward to the aid of either place. Hunt and Green's batteries were supported by the Second brigade of the Fifth division, scattered through the woods

The black line around Centreville represents the redoubts rected by the German brigade in command of Brigadier General Blesker, and D on the map shows the ordnance of Varian's battery with which the intrenchment was to have been fortified. The force detached for the protection of this stronghold consisted of the Eighth regiment, Licutenant Colonel J. Stahel; Twenty ninth veg Colonel Von Steinwehr; Garibaldi Guard, Colonel d'Utissy, New York Volunteers, and the Twenty-seventh Penn sylvania regiment, Colonel M. Einstein, out of which practical artillerists sufficient to man the guns of the Eighth

On the right, on the Warrenton road, the gun marked rifled siege gun, while that a little further was Ayres', formerly Sherman's but No. 6 represents Colonel Reintzleman's ivision; No. 7, Col. Franklin's; No. 8, Col. Keyes', and No. 9, Col. Porter's division. No. 4 represents Gen. Tyler's tion. The black spaces represent the enemy's column, while the half black indicates the Union troops. From the engraving it will also be seen that Bull's run is not a space of only a few feet; on the contrary, it winds around a distance of nearly twelve miles. The masked batteries ntrenchments and strongholds of the rebels are located below Blackburn's ford, and may be distinctly recognized by the rebel flag waving near, or at Manasses Gap June.

LIEUTENANT SIMPSON'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF BULL'S RUN.

The following very interesting statement of several un been very kindly furnished us by Lieutenant Simpson an officer of the Union army, connected with the Second New York regiment, which took an important part in the battle mentioned above.

The statement of Lieutenant Simpson is a plain, unvar

nished tale of a portion of the hot action of the 21st inst. He says.—

The Rack Horse regiment made a fierce attack on the regimental colors of the Second regiment, the design being undobtedly to capture them and carry them off as a trophy for their side. The Second regiment, both officers and men, saw at once what the enemy wished to do. But as much as the rebels had resolved to take our colors the mon of the Second were determined that they should not be taken. We well knew that they had an overwhelming force, but they did not intunidate us in the least. The fight was very smart but there was no one to sustain us. Had we had a few good and experienced generals, it is my opinion that the disastrous retreat which ensued would never have occurred. Not that I wish or could blame General McDowell. He is an excellent officer, but his force was entirely too small to cope with the enemy. But other officers were entirely behind what the country expected and hoped from them. There were only three or four company H, to which I belonged. The orderly see geant of our company was shot through the shoulder had been as a ball breaking the leg of a mun next to him. I we man of Company I were severely wounded, who have since most probably died.

I saw the whole action myself, but although I cannot state that I saw all the facts that have been published, I believe that the Union forces suffered very severely. Our eximent certainly lest in killed and wounded between forty and fifty men. The regiment stood its ground man, I by, and if we had had an open field and no favor, we would have made the rebels scamper in double quick time.

The Sixty minth regiment. New York State Militia, per

fe by, and if we had had an open field and no favor, we would have made the rebels scamper in double quick time.

The Sixty minth regiment, New York State Militia, performed predigies of valor. They stripped themselves, and darbed into the enemy with the utmost fary. The difficulty was to keep them quick. While the Second was engaging a regiment of rebels they retreated into a thick hay field, to draw the Northerners into a trap. The Second continued firing into them, while the Sixty minth, by acfinix movement, took them in the trear, and pouring a deadly fire into their ranks, afterwards charged them with the bayonet. The slaughter was terrible and the defeat complete, for not a min stirred of the whole five or six hundred. In this attack there were very few of the Sixty-minth wounded.

The enomy fired very rapidly and very well. They were appearently well sapplied with artiflery, and were not sparing in its use. The bails flew about us very thickly. Buring the heat of the fire our men had to had not his eround and thus endeavor to escape the tremendous result of the enemy's fire. We kept as stient as possible all the while. For more than an hour the fire of the rebels continued in the most furious manner. One man was shot in the head and his face jured in the most frightful manner. His suffering was nost awfully severe. For an hour and a half the Second regiment was under a most galling fire, without once having an opportunity of returning a single discharge. Had it not been for the Colone's prudence or whatever it might be called, every man would doubtless have been killed. In my opinies the army is very badly officered; there are very few good generals in the service. We are not in want of men. They are in abundance everywhere, but we want good commanders. I have frequently heard the men say that they would never again serve under such men as Schanck and Tyler. The statement concerning the gallant repulse of the Black Horse cavalry by the Fire Zouaves is entirely wrong. A cavairy company, to be attached to Colonel Young's Cavairy regiment, is being recruited here. It will be commanded by Wm. J. Gary, a Virginia Union man, who is thoroughly familiar with all the roads and bridle paths in the parts of Virginia adjacent to this city. He was in The War Department is getting its eyes open. All let. ers accepting regiments, written since the battle of Your regiment is accepted with the distinct understand-ing that this department will revoke the commiss i as of all efficers who may not prove competent for command. Twenty-fourth, at Fail's Church, twenty-two in number, with a captain, were attacked by about forty robel cavalry

again serve under such men as Schanck and Tyler. The statement concerning the gailant repulse of the Black Horse cavalry by the Fire Zouaves is catirely wreng. Not a man of the Zouaves was in sight when this terrible regiment came up. They dashed right down on the Second regiment, and our gailant fellows had as much as they could do to keep their ground against them. They seemed to be wild with tate and rage, reshing right on its with deavn swords. Our men took deliberate aim, and firing killed nearly every one of them. Their splendid black horses went galleping over the field. Private Gilmore and Ferry behaved very bravely. They killed from eight to tweive men and thus saved our colors. The retreat was conducted under the Leutenau folonet and Major. The Colonel was most hotly pursued the enemy and was compelled to make a precipious setter. The Second went into the action \$50 strong and lost a mat fifty men in the fight. I fost a very valuable black servant, a most intelligent and excellent roan. His name was Charles Gilmore, and perhaps he is in the hands of the rebels.

and perhaps he is in the hands of the recess.

The reports concerning the atroctious conduct of the rebei troops are quite true. They acted worse than could be expected from the Fejec Islanders. They fired into our hospital and killed our surgeon while dressing the wounds of our soldiers. The whole symy is intensely excited on account of their bard a our acts. They fired on the hospital while the flag was heisted. These surgeons whom they did not kill they made prisoners and carried off.

NEWS FROM THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT EAVE FROM A PRIVATE IN THE REGIMENT TO HIS FATHER—ACCOUNT OF THE GALLANT CONFECT OF THE SIXTY-NINTH—RECKLESS DARING OF THE TROOPS WHILE UNDER A TERRIBLE FIRE—THEY LOSE THEIR COLORS AND RETIRE THEM AGAIN—THE DEATH OF

The following letter has been received in this city from Alexander Carolin, a private in the Sixty ninth regiment, to his father, Mr. Dennis Carolin, ex-Alderman of the Fourth Ward. Private Carelin took part in the entire

combat, and was an eyewitness of the death of Captain DEAR FATHER-We had orders to move on Saturday

evening at six o'clock from our encampment near Centre-ville. We did not start until two o'clock in the morning. Bull's run and Manassas Gap, where we came to a halt. Two Obio regiments and the Seventy-ninth of New York were with our column. Our regiment moved about, trying to get the enemy to attack us. had Sherman's battery with us, besides a battery of rifled cannon. Our column kept up a fire on the woods, on the opposite side of the ravine, a distance of about three teries: but the enemy would not return the fire. About ten o'clock we discovered two batteries, and drove the enemy out. The Sixty-ninth advanced. We went off at a run, but could not overtake the enemy, as they scattered in every direction through the woods. We kept up the run, tarned to the right, waded through streams, climbed steep hills, left our battery behind as and outflanked the chemy, and came on them when we were not expected. The Louisiana Zenuevs were doing big damage when we came on them. We gave a yell that could be heard far above the roar of the cannon. We fired into them, and charged them with the bayonet. They were paine-stricken, and fied. We covered the field with their dead. Haggarty rushed forward to take a prisoner, and lost his life. The man termed and shot him through the heart. We drove the enemy before us for some distance, then got into line and had thems surrounded. General McDowell came up just them, took off his hat, and said, "You have gained the victory." Our next fly was at a South Carolina regiment. We killed about three hundred of them. After fighting hard for some time, we cleared the field of all the enemy. The enemy again rallying, the real sight then commenced. We were drawn a run, but could not overtake the enemy, as they scatup in line, and saw the other regiments trying to take the masked batteries. They were cut to pieces and scattered; We were then ordered forward to attack the batteries. We tought desperately, but we were cut down. We lost tour flag, but took it back again with the assistance of a few of the Firemen Zouaves, who tought like devils. We charged a second time, but were mowed down by the grape and ritle of the enemy. We came together again to make another charge, but we could not get together over two hundred men. We formed into a bollow square, when we saw the enemy turn out their cavairy, about a mile in length, and the hills all about covered with them, trying to surround us. All the regiments on our side were scattered, and in disorder, except what were left of the Sixty-minth. The Fire Zouaves had to retreat, leaving a nember of wounded on the field. Haggarty's body was laid in a house when we were returning back. Col. Corcoran asked me to assist in carrying back the body, and I accordingly went back. We carried the body for some miles on a door, the shot falling thick around us. We had to leave the body on the road. Col. Corcoran, I hear, was afterwards wounded and taken trisoner. What we could gather together of our regiment marched back to Fort Corcoran during the infection of the state of the second of the

ACCOUNT BY AN OPPICER OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK STATE MILITIA.

Bail's run on the 21st inst., in which the Eighth regiment

signalized itself:—

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, July 23, 1861.

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER—We have had a pretty hard fight. The enemy were atmost entirely hid in masked batteries and in the wood. The Eighth was called on to charge on the wood, which we did with a will, derving out the Third South Carolina regiment and a Georgia regiment. Our boys got so scattered that they could not form again. I was with a party composed of members of every company in the regiment. Others jumped in with the regulars; some with the Sixty sinth and other regiments. We did not leave the field until our battery ran out of ammunition. We had them beaten. As they wived a flag of truce we created firing and advanced. Just then they received a reinforcement, and the fight commenced again. Taking into consideration that we were on the march! On two o'clock in the morning—a march of at least fifteen miles, and on the last half mile going in on a double quick—we did well. The enemy were fresh and in covered positions, and their reinforcements came in on the cars, and came in by thousands. We supposed that communications were cut off on our side. I escaped without any injury, as did most all our up town boys, two or three receiving very slight wounds. I am in a great hirry, and close. Your affectionate son,

RETURN OF THE WOUNDED OFFICIERS OF

RETURN OF THE WOUNDED OFFICERS OF

company A, and Captain Ellis, of Company F. The first named gentleman is wounded by a musket bullet, which entered the side a little above the hip, and pussed clear round towards the back, inflicting a painful but not necessarily dangerous fiesh wound. Captain Hart was attended along the route by his brother and Mr. Joseph A. Phillips, a private of Company A. Captain Ellis wound is of a more serious character. It is in the right ankle, and was inflicted by a grape shot, fracturing the b mc. Captain Ellis was accompanied from Washington by his father and brother, the latter holding a commission in the same company with limiself. A medical gentleman who happened to be in the same car was most assistance in the same car was most assistance in the recently sing, were on hourd the cars, and some ladies, like angels of mercy, volunteered their services to fan Captain Ellis, who was anfering the most, and to pay such other like attentions se none but women can adequately do. On reaching this city each of the wounded officers was conducted to his home.

A private despatch from the commanding officer to the father annames are the death of Goorge J. Bacon, of Company C, Seventy dist regiment, New York State Militia. He was shot through the head.

A TROPHY OF THE WAR. Our city is teeming with trophics from the late field

of battle. Last night we were shown a sword captured by Captain John Wildey, of the Fire Zonaves, from a capby taptam John Widey, of the Fire Jouaves, from a cap-tain of the famous Elack Herse cavairy, during the en-gagement at Boli's run. The robel was running away with a stand of colors belonging to the Sixty-minh regi-ment, when he was over-Javo by Widey and instantly despatched, and his accountrements brought away. The sword is now in the possession of Gurshon Colors, Eq. , of this city, and bears the United States mark, showing that it was among some of the munitions of war stolen by the robots.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

ALEXANDRIA, July 23, 1861. To Mr. HENRY LEWIS, 21 Elizabeth street, New York:-Your men (of Engine Company No. 41) are all safe, with the exception of Coon; he was killed.

CAPTAIN WILEY. THE LOSS OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT OF

MAINE. PORTLAND, Me., July 24, 1861. A special despatch to the Advertiser of this city, from Washington, reports that the Fifth regiment of this State

re now at Alexandria four hundred strong, and that they have lost forty killed, sixty wounded, and three hundred of them have been taken prisoners

The despatches via the Northern telegraph relative to the forward movements of the grand army of invosion, as our readers can see, are very contradictory and unreliable, and it is apparent that the truth is suppressed. We have received our Memphis and Nashville exchanges of Saturday, from which we have that the fateral ways stem in the fateral ways and the stem in th

Beauregard achieved a great victory to-day.

At daybreak this morning the enumy appeared in force it Bell's run and attempted to cross the stream.

A severe battle ensemble three unless north of Manassas.

Beauregard commanded in person.

The name of the commander on the federal side is unlessor.

The battle was at its height at four o'clock in the after-

treated in confusion, having suffered considerable loss. Our casualties were small.

The First and Seventeenth Virginia regiments were promisent in the flight.

Colonel Meore slightly wounded. The Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, did great execution. The fight extended along Buil's run a mile. William Singster, a rilleman, killed a federal officer of high rank, and took \$700 in gold from his person.

Captum De Laney, of the Seventeenth Virginia regiment slightly wounded. Captain De Laney, of the Seventeenth virginia regimens slightly wounded.

A shot passed through the kitchen of the house where Beauregard was at dinner. The enemy supposed to have discovered his whereabouts. They also fired into our hospital, where the yellow flag was flying.

house history 1 sy were repulsed by 7,000 Confederates, under General Banam, with immense slaughter, and retired upon Alexandria. [special Despaich to the Nashville Union and American.]

Managas Junction, July 19, 1861.

During the battle yesterday the Washington Artillery of New Orieans, with seven guns, engaged Sherman's famous battery of lifteen guns, and after making the latter change positions fifteen times, silenced them and forced them to retire from the field.

Only four of the Washington Artillery were wounded and one killed. The names of the wounded are Captain E. H. Cheiman, and privates Baker, Subar and Charkon, George W. Mathe was killed.

Major Harrison, of the Eeventh Virginia regiment, was mortally wounded and died this morning. Thomas Sangster, of the Alexandria Rildemen, was shot through the heart and instantly killed.

Hayes' Louisiana regiment participated in the battle. They made a noble charge, and scattered the enemy with considerable loss. Our loss is trilling.

Large quantities of arms were taken by General Beauregard's troops.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND.

TO THE PEOPLE OF RHODE ISLAND—PROCLAMATION.
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
All hearts are bowed in sorrow at the disastrous result to the battle of the 21st inst. at Bull's run, in Virginia.
The national arms have sustained a temporary defeat. This reverse is the mere said to us that it is accompanied by the loss of so many gallant officers and brave men who held the honor of Rhode Island second only to their love of country.

Colonel John S. Slocum, Major Sullivan Ballou, Captains Levi Tower and Surguel J. Smith, and Lieutenant Thomas Foy, of the Second regiment, and Lieutenant Henry A. Prescott, of the First regiment, have fallen. So far as yet known this completes the list of fatal casualties among known this completes the list of fatal casualties : the officers; that of the privates is not yet received. The State will embain the memory of these men as it preserves the fame of its heroes of R tionary days.

This reverse calls for renewed and vigorous effort on the part of all loyal citizens to maintain the federal gov-

Therefore I, Samuel G. Arnold, Lieutenant Governor
[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]